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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907.

Country Sound as a Dollar.

Secretary Cortelyou's prompt measures
for the relief of the financial situation in
New York appear to have hit the right
spot, removing apprehensions due to the
scarcity of loanable funds and arousing
confidence in the purpose of the adminis-
tration to avert the threatened spread of
the Wall street demoralization. It is es-
timated by the New York Journal of Com-
merce that the various steps taken by the
Secretary of the Treasury during the
continuance of the disturbed conditions in
Wall street have added \$30,000,000 to the
reserve of the banks—a reserve sufficient
to expand loanable funds to the extent
of \$30,000,000, thus affording substantial
relief to the money situation. Mr. Cortel-
you's decision to deposit \$15,000,000 in cus-
tomers receipts in New York banks will
furnish the first real test of the efficacy
of the Aldrich bill, as his former order,
based on the provisions of that act,
affected customs revenues at minor ports,
and so was not as effective as his present
order is expected to be.

With the dissipation of the panic
feeling among New York financiers which
has so alarmed the administration, it may
be hoped that the Wall street flurry is
about over. The country is sound as a
dollar, and while money may not be as
plentiful for some time to come as it has
been, the check to wild and reckless
speculation which has been administered
by recent events will prove wholly bene-
ficial. The time has been made for conser-
vatism in Wall street, as well as elsewhere,
for the pace was too swift for safety, and
that has been realized just in time to
prevent serious disaster.

When it comes to political scrapping,
Ohio is easily the Balkans of this country.

Failure at Fort Dodge.

No more do we hang our hope upon
Fort Dodge. When the great compulsory
marriage reform was inaugurated there
by Mayor Bennett and we learned that in
one week after he had introduced in his
municipal legislature an ordinance impos-
ing a fine upon every unmarried male and
female person between the ages of twenty-
five and forty-five, he was called upon to
tie the knot for fourteen couples, we
thought a start had been made. We were
mistaken. The reform has been checked,
and now undoubtedly those fourteen couples
have a kicking coming. They were too easily frightened by our
erstwhile hero.

The mayor's ordinance was referred to
a special committee of the city council for
consideration, of which a certain faint-
hearted person named Crawford was, or is,
the chairman. The special committee has
reported adversely on the ordinance. We
let Crawford tell the reason why: "I
could stand the men," says he, "but when
it comes to being met by a regular dragon
in skirts every time the door bell rings
and storms and rages at until your ac-
cuser gets out of breath and then stamps
her foot and marches off hurling a final
burst of vituperative epithets at you, I
beat retreat. Why, I have been hounded
at every turn by these women, and I
storm and rage, and then burst into tears
and plead and cuple. They won't listen
to reason. Every argument is met with
withering scorn. The ordinance is a great
need in Fort Dodge. Everybody knows
that it is true there are more bachelors
and spinsters here than in any other town
of its size in the West. They should
marry by all that is right, but unless
compelled to by an ordinance such as this
they never will."

Judge Busby, another member of the
committee, also has been hounded and
confesses his inability to perform his
duty. "These women are relentless," he
declares, "and to report that measure for
passage would mean to destroy forever a
man's hopes of earthly peace, and if we
are to believe the spinsters, place in jeop-
ardy his life hereafter." It appears also
that one lone, forsaken, and desolate
piped out his plaint to the committee—but
only one. What he said was, of course,
not worth paying telegraph tolls on from
Fort Dodge to the newspaper offices
throughout the civilized world. All that
is reported of him is that "when the room
had become quiet Harry Swift appeared
as spokesman for bachelors. His impassioned
appeal was followed by another
prolonged outburst of applause."

For Swift we have pity. For the em-
battled spinsters of Fort Dodge we have
admiration. They have the courage of
their convictions. The Swifts may have
convictions, but they have precious little
courage, as evidenced by their plight. The
conviction of every mother's son of a
Swift is that he ought to be married, but
he pretends that he holds diametrically
the opposite view. This pretense deceives
nobody, not even the spinsters, however
gratifying to the vanity of the Swifts it
may be. But we wonder how this particu-
lar Swift summoned sufficient courage to
plunge into the swirling vortex of femi-
ninity that roared around the hapless
members of Mayor Bennett's special com-
mittee. We wonder how he felt and how
he looked and how his teeth chattered.

Now that Fort Dodge's promising re-
form seems obviously to have been
crushed at its inception, we make bold
again to suggest a substitute for the or-
dinance, which is that instead of impos-
ing a fine upon obdurate heart-wholes and
looked upon as a substitute for the or-
dinance, which is that instead of impos-
ing a fine upon obdurate heart-wholes and

fancy-free spinsters massed behind that
city's fortifications, they be compelled to
remain within the confines of that met-
ropolis for the rest of their lives, lest
they scatter over the country, they
spread their baleful influence abroad. Do
we hear a second from the Swifts skulking
without the walls of Fort Dodge?

The tariff certainly seems the most popu-
lar topic for politicians not to talk
about.

Senator Foraker's Challenge.

Senator Foraker has entered the Presi-
dential lists with characteristic dash and
daring. His proposal that the candidate
to be presented by Ohio Republicans to
the next national convention be deter-
mined by popular vote cannot be declined
by Mr. Taft's friends with any show of
consistency, for their main contention is
that public sentiment in the Buckeye
State is overwhelmingly for the Secretary
of War. If they have any ground for
their belief they ought to accept the
Senator's challenge with gratitude and
alacrity. It affords them the best of
opportunities to demonstrate the popular
standing of the Taft boom.

It is not to be denied that the Taft boom
has fully covered the cost of the political warfare
upon which he has now staked his future.
His willingness to appeal directly to the
people of Ohio shows a confidence in his
constituency and in the rectitude of his
own course that is admirable and impres-
sive. If the contest were directly be-
tween Foraker and Taft, man for man,
record for record, politician for politician,
we should say the odds decidedly favored
the Foraker. But in this affair Taft
is a simulacrum to the Man Higher Up.
The Secretary, himself, is on the high seas,
attending to the public business, while
others, with his more or less reluctant
consent, manage the political job. The
real manager, it is sufficiently obvious,
is an eminent personage who enjoys the
not unmerited reputation of being one of
the most skillful politicians of modern
times. He is no weakling, either in policy
or in action. The rough-and-tumble of
the hustings affrights him not. Warfare
is the meat upon which he hath grown
deaf, upon which he hath grown deaf.
In a word, Foraker confronts Roosevelt.
That is the prime significance of the Ohio
contest now beginning.

Should the Foraker challenge be ac-
cepted, we shall know in time the precise
measure of the Roosevelt following
in Wall street. That of a so-called conserva-
tive Republican, a statesman of the old
school, as the younger generation would
rate him, so fast have we moved in the
last six or seven years under strenuous
tutelage. An absorbing passage at arms
is ahead of us, all the more interesting
because it promises to be fought in the
open, in the forum of the people. Mr.
Foraker has shrewdly chosen the field of
combat, and his opponent will be well
not to avoid meeting him on his own
ground, for any other course would be
confession of weakness. Some day, it
may be hoped, all Presidential candidates
will be chosen by the people, and there
will be an end of still hunts for delegates,
and of the use of Federal patronage to
keep somebody or other in power.

The Foraker precedent ought to be
catching.

Frank O. Briggs, New Jersey's new
Senator, is said to be a fine boxer. If he
can also play a rattling game of tennis,
he ought to make good in Washington.

Real Work for the Militia.

It is agreeable to note that the War
Department authorities have approved
the plan of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray,
chief of artillery of the army, for real
businesslike surroundings to the encamp-
ment proposed in the various artillery
districts along the Atlantic and Pacific
coasts during the coming summer, when
in conjunction with selected commands of
the organized State militia. The govern-
ors of the States have been invited to
designate the commands to attend the
practical test camps of instruction to be
held in July. In the immediate vicinity,
the National Guard of the District of
Columbia will be permitted to send to
Fort Washington three companies of in-
fantry to act as coast artillery reserves
at the batteries, with four companies of
infantry as support, and to Fort Hunt
one company of infantry to act as coast
artillery reserves, with four companies of
infantry as support.

The exercises are bound to be beneficial,
if they are conducted with any approach
to that condition which would obtain
in time of war. The trouble with most
joint maneuvers has been that they are
not sufficiently serious, excepting when
the conditions have gone to the other ex-
treme, as during the monster encampment
at Manassas, Va., when untrained in-
experienced troops were compelled to
"hike" day and night until brought to
the verge of prostration. On that occa-
sion there was no opportunity for the
instruction of the militia officers, although
there was present for the delivery of in-
timidating lectures the late Col. A. L.
Wagner, U. S. A.

It is observed as an excellent sign of
the practical plan of the chief of artil-
lery of the army that instructions have
been sent out to subordinate military au-
thorities not to send in any estimates for
the flooring of tents and other acces-
sories which would not exist in time of
war. The advantage of joint maneuvers
must come entirely from, and will be in
proportion to, the nearness with which
the equipment, surroundings, and pro-
gramme approach the circumstances of war.

In his new book, Maxim Gorky says:
"I found absolutely nothing congenial in
America." A very handsome and well-
deserved compliment.

Commission-governed Cities.

Government of municipalities by boards
of elective commissioners seems to be be-
coming more and more popular. For some
time the plan was confined to Texas, but
now Memphis has adopted it, as did Nor-
folk not long ago, and the people of sev-
eral other cities are investigating the sub-
ject with a view to changing from the
mayor-council system.

All this should be particularly gratify-
ing to Washingtonians, for, although the
members of the Board of Commissioners
are appointed here, and elected elsewhere,
it was the District of Columbia scheme
which served as a model for Galveston,
the first city, aside from the Capital, to
apply the commission idea in an amplified
form. The experiment, made as a result
of the condition in which the municipality
found itself after the great storm of Sep-
tember, 1900, was so eminently success-
ful in Galveston that Houston adopted it
after a year or two, and Dallas a little later.
In every instance so far a trial of the
plan has resulted in lower tax rates, the
complete elimination of graft, and a much
more satisfactory handling of municipal
affairs than was possible under the old
regime.

In Houston, recently, the original com-
missioners all were rejected by over-
whelmingly large majorities, and that
too, without any of the disagreeable fea-
tures of the average municipal election.

Galveston's experience has been similar.
Neither of the two places now has to con-
tend with such political conditions as
prevailed under the old system.

It will not be surprising to see some of
the large cities of the country—some such
as Philadelphia, for example—adopt the
commission form of government within
the next few years. It is not obvious that
the state of the city would advantage the
operations of the plan disadvantageously.
The highly satisfactory results which have
been accomplished in the smaller towns
could, and doubtless would, be duplicated.
The working out of the idea has gone far
beyond the experimental stage, and the
people of any municipality the government
of which is not all that it should be
would do well to look into the matter.

To-day, March 28, is the day upon which
a German seismologist predicts that "the
present ominous quiescence of the earth"
will come to an end. He missed it a few
days, April 11 is the date of the opening
of the basical season.

Reform in Funerals.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association
of Atlanta has started a movement in
favor of funeral reform. It proposes (1)
the elimination of eulogies; (2) the
abandonment to a large extent of the
Sunday funeral; (3) the use of less mourn-
ing and less ostentation in mourning; (4)
discrimination in the sending of floral of-
ferings.

It is not to be denied that the movement
was conceived in common sense and might
be adopted by the public in general with
good results. Gradually the world is get-
ting around to a new point of view in
these matters—a much happier and a
much nobler point of view.

Death, from which there is no escape
in any event, ought to be robbed of its
terrors to the ultimate extent of which
man is capable of divesting it. Sorrow
for loved ones passed away ought to be
tinged with the joy of believing that they
have passed into greater joys than earth
knows or that we can ever know. Grief
should not be intruded upon with long and
falsely eulogies, nor is it necessary to
attest its sincerity with smothering and
unhealthy mourning garb, denned not
solely for sorrow's sake, but because it
is thought necessary to advertise one's
unhappiness and pain to the world at
large.

The grief that retires alone to a closet
and there asks to be shown the sweet-
ness of the sacrifice involved in the giving
up of some loved one, is the noblest and
sincerest of grief for the dead. In its
last analysis, if the things of which we
have been told are true, most of our
sorrows are selfish in the extreme. It is
a much nobler thing to minimize sorrow
than to magnify it.

Simplicity in life, simplicity in death,
simplicity in all things is the greatest
factor in human happiness.

The movement of the Atlanta Minis-
terial Association deserves to succeed.

Nebuchadnezzar ate grass to cure his
dyspepsia. However, if he hadn't sat
up so late at night eating lobster salad
and imbibing foolish water, he probably
never would have had dyspepsia.

Now that the Texas legislature has
tackled the "Houston-Galveston differ-
ential," the majority of the members
will have to content themselves with
looking as wise as possible and saying
nothing.

In England the courts seem to prefer to
try, sentence, and execute criminals be-
fore opening the argument concerning the
"unwritten law" in the case.

What on earth did the Nicaraguan
army want to capture the city of Tegue-
galpa for? It's a lot of trouble digging
around in the geography for these things!

The fact that Peary left a bottle at the
north pole and that a Milwaukee man
now claims to have discovered the pole
furnishes a beautiful example of cause
and effect.

This is the season of the year when
the moth balls and the "Uncles" catch
the unsuspecting overcoats napping.

The esteemed Macon Telegraph has re-
duced the size of its head, but the out-
come of the late Georgia gubernatorial
campaign probably had nothing to do
with it.

Senator Stone "thinks Japan wants the
Philippines." Fortunately for Japan, how-
ever, Senator Stone isn't doing the think-
ing for her.

"I am a farmer, and I am proud of it,"
says Puggles James J. Jeffries. So are the
audiences that visit the vaudeville the-
aters.

A Grand Rapids thief stole 3,000 eggs,
and before he could be captured and the
eggs recovered the market dropped
10 cents a dozen. He ought to be doubly
punished.

"President Bonilla has taken to the tall
tall," says the Birmingham News.
Well, he will not be lonesome.

Since "Uncle Joe" was quarantined at
Colon, he knows how some of those
statesmen feel when he quarantines their
pet measures in the Speaker's room.

The Ohio Sun means points out that
the difference between Mr. Cleveland's
age (70) and that of Mr. Bryan (42) is 28.

Still, it is quite a compliment to some
people to charge them with suffering
from brain-storms. It might never be
suspected otherwise that they possessed
brains at all.

It is explained that the danger involved
in colliding with the triturated tail of that
disintegrated comet lies in the fact that
the earth might be wrapped in a sort of
burning vapor, the result being our total
destruction. Privately, we incline to the
theory that the scientist who handed out
that story originally was simply indulging
in hot air.

"The Washington Herald man's one fault
is that he loves to use 'like' like as if it
was a conjunction," says the crude New
York Mail man. Thanks for calling atten-
tion to it. By the by, you probably won't
find that "as if" was a conjunction," but
the compositor wickedly changed it for you!

"Only my body has been in jail," says
former Senator Burton. It is conceded by
the public, however, that that helped
some!

The battle ship "Georgia" is harboring
an epidemic of "measles" is the latest
bulletin from Dr. Linotype.

While B. W. Golsby, of Salisbury, N. C.,
was "waiting at the church" for his
bride-to-be, Miss Josie Leamon, of At-
lanta, Ga., the young lady changed her
mind about marrying and fled to the
home of a friend, Thos. Golsby, while
waiting for a Leamon, got a lemon.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

THE EASY WAY.

The race horse men return in spring
And large, capacious bags they bring—
Bags made to hold
The stuff that we have kept in trust,
The coin, the wherewithal, the dust,
The notes of gold!

I love them more than a tongue can tell
I like to see them living well
And drinking wine.
But I need beans and likewise pork,
And so I'll keep right on at work,
And mull 'em mine.

Quite so.
"Don't let the gallery cause you to lose
your temper," cautioned the old actor.
"Why not?"
"Whom the gods would destroy they
first make mad."

Inuendo?
"There'll be a real good thing at the
track to-morrow."
"Going out?"

Grand Opera.
The funny man at ten, twenty, thirty
Accustomed is to gaily bark.
But goodness me, how it does hurt
Accompanied by a dollar mark!

The Wherefore.
"Beware of the dog!"
"Why such a large sign?" asked we.
"So that he who runs may read?"
"No," answered the farmer. "So that
he who reads may run."

Arrive Early.
"The papers claim there is a good deal
of money dropped at the track every
day."
"Well?"
"I don't seem to be able to pick up
any."

On Technicalities.
"My dear Mr. Graball, unless you mend
your ways, I fear I shall never be able
to get you through the eye of a needle."
"Get! What did he say?"
"A lawyer's work."

NOTHING SERIOUS.
From the Philadelphia Press.

His Bete Noir.
"Pa," asked the Senator's little boy,
"what is a 'Nemesa'?"
"A 'Nemesa,' my son," replied the Sen-
ator, "is a female office-seeker that
you foolishly promise to assist."

The Relief of It.
"Well, I finally summed up the courage
to speak to her father last night. I tell
you, it was a great relief."
"Oh! What did he say?"
"That you misunderstood me; he wasn't
in."

The Great Mimic.
"After all," said H. Tragedy, didacti-
cally, "Death is the star tragedian."
"I don't know," replied Lowe Comedry.
"I always think of him as a low comed-
ian—a mere mimic—because he's always
taking some one off."

Wholly.
"But," protested Hamm, who had made
his debut in vaudeville the night before,
"the audience wasn't justified in treat-
ing me as they did. My act wasn't half
bad."
"Well," replied Crittick, "neither were
the eggs they passed up to you."

Not Discouraged.
"Can't you realize that you're merely
wasting my time and your own?" com-
plained the busy merchant.
"Why so?" asked the insurance agent.
"I told you some time ago that I was
insured to the limit."
"I know you did, but a man will say
most anything to get rid of an insurance
man."

To Be Out Again.
"Yas," said Cholly, "she was out when
I called, but I hope for better luck next
time."
"How ungallant of you!" exclaimed Miss
Peppery. "You should wish her the good
luck."

INSPIRED BY THE HERALD.
Houston Post: In an article on "Indiana
Who Have Made Good" The Washington
Herald mentions the names of five. For
lack of space The Herald omits mention
of the names of Indians who have been
made good.

Cleveland Leader: The Washington Her-
ald tries to reassure us by saying, "Fortu-
nately for our peace of mind, not more
than 10 per cent of the stuff the scientists
turn out is true." That's all right, but
which 10 per cent is it?

New York Mail: Two thousand pres-
criptions a day, according to the Wash-
ington "Herald" again, is the total in a
certain Russian drug store. The stamp-
directory-telephone business at that phar-
macy must be something colossal.

Richmond News-Leader: "Senator Till-
man is succeeding admirably in convinc-
ing the people of the South that he does not
know what they think about the race
problem," says The Washington Herald.
And talks about the race problem as if
he did not think at all.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: According to
the esteemed Washington Herald, one
branch of the Utah legislature has passed
an act making the playing of bridge whist
for a prize a felony. No Utah gentleman
should fail to read this aloud at break-
fast to his seventeen wives.

Indianapolis Sun: "Mr. Hemenway,"
says The Washington Herald, "belongs to
that coterie of Senators who make few
speeches, but who do their work
quietly and effectively in the committee
rooms." But The Herald neglects to state
the character of "work" that is done in
the committee rooms and the limit there-
of.

Macon Telegraph: The Washington Her-
ald is concerned about the recent assault
on Editor John Temple Graves, but is
mystified as to the gravity of his injuries,
since one report says the editor was vio-
lently struck on a prominent corner,"
while another says the "colonel was at-
tacked on a busy square." Let the Her-
ald be easy in its mind. The editor was
hit on the head, but he is on top and is
doing business at the old stand.

What the Trouble Really Is.
From the New York Tribune.
Unreasonable explanations of railroad
retrenchment will not deceive and will
only serve to keep alive public suspicion.
The true explanation, that money rates
the world over are unfavorable to in-
creased outlay, is one which railroads
need not be ashamed or afraid to give
the public. It is not good business to
pay too much for your money. Every-
body can understand that.

A Working Partnership.
From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Between the army and the Missouri
mule the Panama Canal will be finished
on time.

Real Financial Genius.
From the New York Press.
A financial genius is a man who can
have a family and money at the same
time.

MEN AND THINGS.

In Other Times.

It has not been a great many years
since a political situation such as that
created in Ohio by the rival ambitions
of Secretary Taft and Senator Foraker
for the Presidential nomination would
result in a wholesale decapitation of Fed-
eral officeholders in the State. The
heads of postmasters, collectors of in-
ternal revenue, United States marshals,
and attorneys and all their subordinates
would be brought to Washington and
presented to the occupant of the White
House if, say, the days no farther back
than those of Grant could be recalled.
They decapitated without mercy or
without saying, of course, that the
great many, if not the majority, of the
chief Federal officeholders in Ohio owe
their positions to Senators Foraker and
Dick. Naturally these influential per-
sons will be inclined to co-operate with
Senator Foraker in the open fight he has
declared against Secretary Taft, the Presi-
dent's choice for the nomination next
year. When confronted by a situation
like this, Grant and most of his prede-
cessors moved with great vigor and direct-
ness. They decapitated without mercy or
delay every official whom they had cause
to suspect of disloyalty. That was before
the country had become educated to the
civil service system which now prevails.
Under the present dispensation every
State Federal officeholder below the
grade of chief is protected by the civil
service law, and is forbidden to partici-
pate in politics, although, of course, he
has the privilege to vote. President
Roosevelt was once a member of the
Civil Service Commission and assisted in
rigidly enforcing the law and protecting
Federal officials from just such dangers
as might beset them in Ohio should there
be a disposition to return to the manners
and customs of some of his most illus-
trious predecessors. However, a should
any Federal official in Ohio become too
active in the fight out there on either side,
but especially on one side, his head could
and doubtless would be chopped off under
the provisions of the civil service com-
mission, of which the President is ex-officio
chief.

Brewer Not to Retire.
Out in Kansas, where all sorts of re-
ports about all sorts of notable persons
obtain circulation and credence, there
is a report that Mr. Justice Brewer
will retire from the Supreme Court of the
United States next June, when he shall
have reached the age of seventy years.
Why this report should have originated
in Kansas is not known, unless it be that
in the philosophy of Kansas, Justice Brewer,
having been domiciled in that State
for eighteen years ago, he was pro-
moted to the Supreme Court from the
circuit bench by President Harrison, still
belongs to the State and therefore is
subject to the jurisdiction of Kansas
rumors. No member of the Supreme
Bench is in fuller possession of intellec-
tual and physical vigor than is Mr. Jus-
tice Brewer, and close friends say that
the thought of taking advantage of the
age-limit for retirement has not as yet
occurred to him. No member of the great
body loves the work of the law more
nor does any of them give more promi-
nent appearance and activity of mind and
body of serving longer upon the wool-
pack.

Towne to the Philippines.
Hon. Charles A. Towne, who has re-
peatedly declared that the close of the
last Congress marked the end of his ca-
reer in politics, is preparing to go to the
Philippines for a protracted stay. The
immediate cause of his going to the Phi-
lippines at this time is the business of a
client in New York that requires Mr.
Towne's presence in Manila, but when he
has closed this up he will linger in that
part of the world several months, or per-
haps a year or more. For a long time he
has desired to study the far East question
at close range, and he will embrace this
opportunity to do so. He will probably
make Tokyo and Peking the principal
bases of his operations, and after gaining
an insight into political, social, and eco-
nomic conditions in the chief empire of
the Orient he may contribute to a promi-
nent American magazine a series of arti-
cles along original lines of thought and re-
search. Mr. Towne is one of the few men in
this country who write of the far East
and it is expected that his contributions
to the literature on the far East question
will be of special value to statesmen in
Europe as well as in this country.

Always Ironical.
Public men, lawyers, and other persons
who have been brought in contact with
the Hon. Charles Joseph Bonaparte since
he has been Attorney General say that
a fine vein of irony runs through his
conversation on nearly every subject
which they have had occasion to discuss
with him. It is a form of irony, they de-
clare, that is the result of an outgrowth of
the cold cynicism that characterizes his
outlook upon the world, and that is the
only perceptible mental trait in common
between him and his illustrious great
uncle, the first Napoleon. Whether this
mental quality rules his judgment or not
is a question that belongs to that category
of problems with which psychologists
struggle, but it is a fact that his conver-
sation with a sharp, biting sarcasm
is a fact that has been impressed upon
the minds of everybody who has business
with him.

Without doubt it will be surprising to most
persons, by the way, to learn that the
Attorney General is not an especial ad-
mirer of the great Napoleon. Him he re-
pudiates according to the testimony of
friends who have made bold to draw him
out on the subject of Napoleon's char-
acter and achievements, as essentially
a mighty captain and administrator, but
as a man, devoid of the fine qualities
of mind indispensable to the highest form
of human character. It is related that
once, when Mr. Bonaparte was discussing
Napoleon with a celebrated Catholic pre-
late, he remarked that he had some mis-
givings as to just which of the realm's
illustrious kinsmen was now inhabiting
in the spirit world.

Shaved a Marble Statue.
Near the entrance of beautiful Oak
Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, where reposes
the dust of James G. Blaine, Edward M.
Stanton, and other great Americans,
stands a fine statue of John Howard
Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home."
The bringing home of the remains of this
famous American, who died at his post in
Paris a generation ago, when he was serv-
ing there as United States consul, was the
occasion of a great national function
more than twenty years ago. The late
William Corcoran, the Washington banker
and philanthropist, defrayed all of the
expenses, and also paid for the monu-
ment and statue of Payne which mark
his resting place in Oak Hill. The sculp-
tor who executed the life size statue and
pained off in as a picture of John
Howard Payne the photograph of a man
whose face was completely covered with
a luxuriant growth of whiskers. Accord-
ingly he faithfully reproduced the
whiskers in marble. Soon after the statue
was set up in Oak Hill it was discovered
that John Howard Payne had never worn
a beard. The sculptor, enraged and un-
daunted, proceeded forthwith to chisel
the whiskers off of the marble image of
the immortal author of "Home, Sweet
Home," so that to-day the visitor to
Georgetown's historic old cemetery be-
holds the classic face in marble of John
Howard Payne sans whiskers except
a moustache.

SOUTH, PAST AND PRESENT.

Now Facing a Regime of Fierce
Industrialism and New Democracy.

President Alderman, of the University of Virginia.
For forty years the South was practi-
cally another nation, building its social or-
der on the basis of an inherited economic
misconception. For another forty years
it has been striving to recover its tradi-
tions, its idealism, and its simplicity, to
recover the industrialism in commerce and
education which it had lost, and to achieve
nationalization in politics and liberalism
in opinion. The South has regained the
spirit of industrialism with which it
started in the early days. Many details
remain to be worked out, but the spirit
is here. I see it in the ideals of our youth.
I hear it in their speech. Their ambitions
reflect it, their dreams move about it.
Twenty years from now the old patri-
archal South will